ELECTROSTATIC CHUCK

Patent Number: JP11220012

Inventor(s): TSURUZONO SUKEZOU; AIDA HIROSHI; SAKIMOTO TOSHIKAZU; HAMAYAMA

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Applicant(s): KYOCERA CORP

Requested Patent: 🔲 JP11220012

Application

Number: Priority Number(s):

IPC Classification: H01L21/68; B23Q3/15; C04B35/584; H02N13/00

05108661 758810086619U

EC Classification:

Equivalents:

.bentsined obtained.

Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrostatic chuck which has high strength, low resistance value, and electrostatic absorptivity over a wide range:

SOLUTION: A surface 5 of an electrostatic curve for attracting an object to be fixed is formed of a solution. A surface 5 of an electrostatic curve for attracting an object to be fixed is formed of the sintered material having a specific volume resistance of its oxide. When the surface 5 is formed of the sintered material having a specific volume resistance of 10<8> -10<12> &Omega .cm in the temperature range of 100-250 deg.C, an electrostatic chuck having high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength.

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JP 11-220012, A

[Title of the Invention]

ELECTROSTATIC CHUCK

[Abstract]

[Object] To provide an electrostatic chuck having high strength, low

resistance, and electrostatic adsorption capability in a wide range.

Solution litride based sintered body, with silicon nitride as a main

composition, containing ytterbium (Yb) at a rate of 1 to 20% by mole in

terms of oxide and having characteristics in that a specific volume

resistance is 10^5 to 10^{12} Ω ·cm in a temperature range of 100° C to 250° C, so

that it is possible to obtain an electrostatic chuck having high strength, high

thermal shock resistance, and stable adsorbing force in a temperature range

of 100°C to 250°C.

[Claim]

[Claim]]

1. An electrostatic chuck comprising a surface for adsorbing an

object to be fixed which is formed from a silicon nitride-based sintered body,

with silicon nitride as a main composition, containing ytterbium (Yb) at a

rate of 1 to 20% by mole in terms of oxide.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to an electrostatic chuck for electrostatically adsorbing and holding a wafer in a semiconductor producing device or transferring the wafer.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

Conventionally, in a semiconductor producing device, it is required to hold a silicon wafer while keeping the flatness in order to carry out film formation or etching of a semiconductor of such as the silicon wafer and as such holding means is proposed mechanical, vacuum-adsorption or electrostatic adsorption means. Among these holding means, an electrostatic adsorption means. Among these holding a silicon wafer has electrostatic chuck capable of electrostatically holding a silicon wafer has been used most frequently since it can easily realize the flatness and processing a silicon wafer and it can subject a silicon wafer to processing processing a silicon wafer and it can subject a silicon wafer to processing

[8000]

As conventional electrostatic chucks have been proposed those comprising insulating layers of such as alumina, sapphire and the like on electrode plates (in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 4-34953), those comprising conductive layers on insulating substrates and Publication No. 4-34953), and those comprising conductive layers embedded in insulating substrates (in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 62-94953) and the like.

[0000]

Recently, along with the improvement of the integration degree of integration decree of integrated circuits of a semiconductor device, it is required: to give high precision to an electrostatic chuck; and to produce an electrostatic chuck from a ceramic excellent in corrosion resistance, wear resistance and thermal impact resistance.

So far, it is proposed to produce a surface for adsorbing an object to be fixed of an electrostatic chuck from an aluminum nitride-based sintered body from a viewpoint of the high thermal conductivity and plasma resistance in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 62-286247.

Generally, the intrinsic volume resistance of an insulator of such as

a ceramic is decreased following the temperature increase. For example, in the case of aluminum nitride, it is decreased from $10^{14}\,\Omega$ cm or more at room temperature to $10^{11}\,\Omega$ cm or less at $300^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$. There occurs a problem of residual adsorption at a temperature from room temperature to $300^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and it becomes difficult to carry out stable operation and the temperature for use is limited. Especially, at a use temperature of $250^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ or less which is required most, there is a problem that the volume resistivity of 10^{8} to 10^{12} of cm cannot be obtained and therefore a high adsorption force cannot be obtained.

[7000]

[9000]

In order to stably operate an electrostatic chuck, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2-16044 proposes a structure in which two or more insulating layers are laminated and electrode layers, electric

circuits and switches are formed in the respective layers to make the electrostatic chuck durable for the use in a wide temperature range from room temperature to 400°C. Further, Japanese Unexamined Patent and temperature to 400°C. Further, Japanese Unexamined Patent and temperature detectors such as thermocouples are disposed and a control part is installed externally to stabilize the adsorption force by controlling the electric power part following the temperature change and to widen the temperature range for use. Also, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication 100. 5-315435 proposes means in which dielectric layers are formed using a plurality of materials having different resistivities and the voltage application is changed depending on the temperature for use.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

[6000]

investigated so as to use it as a dielectric insulator for forming the surface of an electrostatic chuck. However such a dielectric insulator is inferior in strength and thermal impact resistance and is still incapable of giving stable adsorption force in a range from a low temperature to a high temperature. As described above, specific control or structure such as change of the structure of an electrostatic chuck or electric control is required to widen the temperature range for use.

An aluminum nitride or alumina has been conventionally

However, in the case of using electrostatic chucks in which electrode layers are increased by layering two or more insulating layers or for which dielectric layers formed from a plurality of materials with different

resistivities, the electric circuits are also complicated and the structures of the electrostatic chucks themselves are complicated. Therefore, the production steps become complicated to result in deterioration of the reliability as products and cost up of the products.

[0010] Further, in the methods for controlling the application voltage by

detecting the temperature of heaters built in the inside, there is also a problem that the electrostatic chucks cannot be used when temperature detectors such as thermocouples become out of order since the detectors are disposed in the electrostatic chucks. Further, also in this means, the intrinsic properties of ceramic materials do not change essentially; therefore, the fact that the use area is originally limited does not change.

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an electrostatic chuck having high strength and low resistance and capable of carrying out electrostatic adsorption in a wide range.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problems]

On the basis of the results of the present inventions into ceramic

resistors forming the surface of an electrostatic chuck, especially materials composing the electrostatic chuck, from a viewpoint of the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have found that addition of ytterbium to silicon nitride at a prescribed ratio provides characteristics that the intrinsic volume resistance is $10^8 \,\Omega$ cm to $10^{12} \,\Omega$ cm in a temperature range from $100^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to $250^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and have accomplished an electrostatic chuck having

stable adsorption force at least in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C by using such a sintered body for an object matter-adsorbing face.

That is, the present invention provides an electrostatic chuck comprising a surface for adsorbing an object to be fixed which is formed of a silicon nitride based sintered body, with silicon nitride as a main composition, containing ytterbium (Yb) at a rate of 1 to 20% by mole in terms of oxide.

[D014]

[Sperations]

as compared with an alumina which is mainly used as a material for a conventional electrostatic chuck and, also, has high strength and thermal impact resistance as the intrinsic material properties as compared with aluminum nitride or the like; therefore, it is advantageous to make an apparatus lightweight. However the intrinsic volume resistance of a common silicon nitride-based sintered body is about $10^{21} \,\Omega$ cm and high adsorption force cannot be obtained.

A silicon nitride based sintered body has high thermal conductivity

[0012]

According to the present invention, the valence of Yb is changed when ytterbium (Yb) is used as an additive to a sintered body and it is supposed that the sintered body is provided peculiarly with intrinsic volume resistance changed to $10^{12} \,\Omega$ cm in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C . Such peculiar change is attributed particularly to Yb and it is confirmed that no resistance change is observed in the case of using Y₂O₃,

[0016] [0016] La₂O₃, Sc₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Md₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Lu₂O₃ and the like used conventionally as sintering aids for silicon nitride.

According to the present invention, use of a silicon nitride-based sintered body with Yb-containing system for an adsorbing face makes it possible to obtain an electrostatic chuck provided with excellent adsorption properties in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C as well as high thermal conductivity, high strength and high thermal impact resistance made of the silicon nitride-based sintered body.

[Embodiments of the Invention]

comprises an electrode layer 4 to which voltage is to be applied on the surface of an insulating substrate 2 made of a ceramic such as alumina, aluminum nitride, silicon nitride and the like with an intrinsic volume resistance $10^{14}\,\Omega$ cm or more at room temperature and a dielectric layer 3 made of a ceramic resistor on the electrode layer 4.

As shown in fig. 1, an electrostatic chuck I of the present invention

[8100]

[7100]

[6100]

The dielectric layer 3 is formed at least on an adsorbing face 5 for a surface for adsorbing an object to be fixed such as a silicon wafer 10 or the like or on the entire face of the insulating substrate 2 exposed in an semiconductor producing device. It is noted that heaters may be embedded in the insulating substrate 2 without any trouble. Further, a cooling medium channel may be formed to cool the electrostatic chuck.

In the present invention, the dielectric layer 3 is made of a sintered body containing mainly silicon nitride and ytterbium (Yb) in 1 to 20% by mole, preferably 2 to 7% by mole, in terms of oxide. The sintered body has an intrinsic volume resistance from 10^8 to 10^{12} Ω cm at least in a temperature range from 10^{00} C to 250^{00} C.

Such a silicon nitride-based sintered body is produced as follows: a proper amount of an organic binder is added to a mixture containing mainly a silicon nitride raw material and 1 to 20% by mole, preferably 2 to 7% by mole, of ytterbium oxide (Yb₂O₃), and the obtained mixture is formed into an optional shape by a desired forming means such as a die press, an cold isohydrostatic press, an extrusion molding or the like.

[0021]

After that, the formed body is fired at a temperature of 1600°C to

2000°C in non-oxidizing atmosphere of nitrogen or the like to obtain a sintered body with a relative density of 95% or more. At the time of firing, when the firing temperature exceeds 2000°C, silicon nitride is decomposed; therefore, it is required to carry out the firing in atmosphere of nitrogen pressurized to 5 atmospheric pressure or more. Methods applicable for the firing may be a normal pressure firing method, a nitrogen gas pressurizing firing method, a hot press method, a hot isohydrostatic firing method and

[0022]

the like.

[00200]

Further, in production of an electrostatic chuck, a sintered body having an intrinsic volume resistance $10^{16}\,\Omega$ cm or more, which is obtained

by: producing a formed body by adding 1 to 20% by mole of rare earth metal oxides such as Y₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Sm₂O₃ and the like with which the valence of Yb is not changed to silicon nitride: and firing the formed body in the same ananner as described above, is preferable to be used for the insulating substrate 2 and in such a case, the electrode layer 4 may be formed by applying a high melting point metal such as tungsten, molybdenum and the like to the formed body surface of the insulating substrate 2 by printing and the simultaneously firing the metal with the substrate 2 by printing and then simultaneously firing the metal with the substrate.

It is noted that the above mentioned insulating substrate 2 bearing the electrode layer 4 and the low resistance dielectric layer 3 may be: joined to each other after firing; or unified by simultaneously firing the formed body after joining the respective formed bodies of them to each other.

[0024]

According to the present invention, a case that the ceramic material is used for the electrostatic chuck is described; however, the ceramic resistor of the present invention may be used also for parts for preventing static electricity, for example, an arm for transporting wafers, a jig for handling wafer in a semiconductor fabrication apparatus as well as for a heater material, an external pipe of a vacuum tube, and the like.

[0025]

[Examples]

[0033]

After a variety of additives in respective ratios shown in Table 1 were added to and mixed with a silicon nitride powder having an average particle diameter of 0.5 µm and oxygen content of 1.2% by weight, the

resulting mixtures were press-formed into disk-like formed bodies with a diameter of 200 mm and the respective formed bodies were fired at 1900°C in nitrogen atmosphere of 9 atmospheric pressure.

[0050]

After each sintered body was cut into 2 mm-thick pieces, the obtained specimens were subjected to relative density measurement by Archimedes' method and the intrinsic volume resistance measurement.

[0027]

The resistance measurement was carried out at the time of decreasing the temperature of nitrogen atmosphere after annealing of each sintered body at 400° C in vacuum and introducing dried nitrogen. The intrinsic volume resistance was measured in a temperature from 100° C to 250° C and those having an intrinsic volume resistance in a range of 10^{8} to 10^{12} Ω ·cm were marked with \odot and those having an intrinsic volume resistance out of the range of 10^{8} to 10^{12} Ω ·cm were marked with \odot in resistance out of the range of 10^{8} to 10^{12} Ω ·cm were marked with \odot in

Table 1. [0028]

The above-mentioned respective sintered bodies were formed so as to form adsorbing faces of electrostatic chucks and the obtained respective formed bodies for forming adsorbing faces of electrostatic chucks were laminated on and press bonded to the surfaces of substrate formed bodies comprising insulating substrate formed bodies of silicon nitride containing 3% by mole of Y₂O₃ and tungsten electrodes embedded therein. After that,

above mentioned conditions and then the adsorbing faces were polished to

the laminated formed bodies were simultaneously fired in the

obtain electrostatic chucks with an outer diameter of 200 mm.

[6700]

For the respective electrostatic chucks, silicon wafers with an 8-inch diameter were mounted and a 300 V voltage was applied between them and the electrodes for electrostatic adsorption at 1500°C to adsorb and hold the wafers to and on the adsorbing faces. In such a state, the force needed to part the silicon wafers was measured as the adsorbing force. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0030][Table 1]

6	×	99	780	60	5.0	Er ₂ O ₃	*11
10	×	99	700	35	5.0	Y_2O_3	*10
180	×	99	500	30	25.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	*9
400	0	99	650	50	20.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	œ
348	0	99	650	53	15.0	Yb2O3	7
333	0	99	650	55	10.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	6
331	0	100	750	50	8.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	5
327	0	100	830	65	5.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	4
330	0	100	820	70	2.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	ω
320	0	96	620	63	1.0	Yb ₂ O ₃	2
12	×	94	550	50	0.5	Yb ₂ O ₃	*
(kg/cm^2)			(MPa)	(W/mK)			
at 150°C	·	(%)	strength	conductivity	(% by mole)		
Adsorbing force	Resistance	Relative density	Bending	Thermal	Addition amount	Additive	No.
		!					

_				
*14		*13	*12	
AlN sintered body		Al ₂ O ₃ sintered body	Sn ₂ O ₃	
red body		ered body	5.0	
86		18	55	
280		310	760	
98		99	99	
×		×	×	
CT.		3	8	

^{*} mark indicates samples out of the scope of the present invention.

[1600]

As being made clear from the results in Table 1, the resistance and the adsorbing force of ceramics were changed depending on the composition of the sintered bodies and sample Nos.2 to 8 containing 1 to 20% by mole of Yb₂O₃ all had an intrinsic volume resistance of 10⁸ to 10¹² Ω·cm in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C and showed high adsorbing capability. On the other hand, the sample No. 1 containing smaller than 1% by mole of Yb₂O₃ had a high intrinsic volume resistance and insufficient adsorbing force. The sample No. 9 containing more than 20% by mole of Yb₂O₃ had too low resistance and showed low adsorbing force.

Also in the case of sample Mos. 10 to 12 using Y, Er and Sm, which are rare earth elements same as Yb, respectively, and sample Mos. 13 and 14 of an Al2O3 sintered body and an AlN sintered body, their resistance values exceeded 1014 \$\Omega\$ cm and their adsorbing force values were insufficient. [0033]

As described above in detail, according to the present invention, an

[Effects of the Invention]

electrostatic chuck having stable adsorbing properties in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C, leaving no residual adsorbing force, and provided with high strength and thermal impact resistance in semiconductor production process can be obtained by forming the adsorbing face of the electrostatic chuck using a silicon nitride-based sintered body containing a specified ratio of Yb. Accordingly, the electrostatic chuck is provided with excellent reliability and long term stability.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Fig. 1(a) is a perspective view of an electrostatic chuck of the present

invention, and Fig. 1(b) is a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X of Fig.

1(a).

[Explanation of the Symbols]

1 electrostatic chuck

2 insulating substrate

3 dielectric layer

4 electrode layer

5 adsorbing face

10 silicon wafer

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(A) 舞 会 精 幹 開 会 (SI)

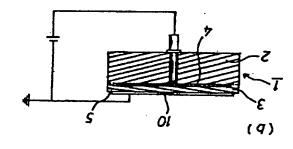
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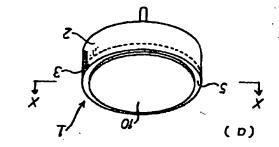
【佛要】(72)



>就习页辨最

「課題」優れた強度を有するとともに、低抵抗化を有し、 し、幅広い範囲で静電吸着性を有する静電を手ゃっかを起 し、幅広い範囲で静電吸着性を有する静電を とする。 「解決手段」被固定物吸着面らを、窒化ケイ素を主成分 として、イッテリピウム(Yb)を酸化物族算で1~2 ひそれ%の割合で含有する窒化ケイ素質族結体であっ で、100℃から250℃の温度範囲において体積固有 抵抗率が10°~10"。。この特性を有する統結体 は抗率が10°~10"。。 のおけを有する統結体 によって形成することにより、強度および耐熱衝撃性に によって形成することにより、強度なよび耐熱衝撃性に

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程が煩雑であり、そのために製品の信頼性が低下した

工造建30名式るな31雑財体直構の本自セセキモ雷错、0 なる維動を路回浸露、合脚ない用ブしる層料露続を質林

【以例2多層線路なるようし近前、しむし【6000】

、民谷のとなるれ立今囲産遺監さきて用動のよい時間が印

浸雷、CJAS変含彭料のCc+モ雷錯みてもO近土、で

迅を休し、〉 到心計響衝熱価でよな遺跡、よりでお縁時計

ニミルて小室る体来が、ブリュ本縁発出軍種るで気派を

面表のセセキモ雷備【点題問るすらさよし光解体限発】

いてれる案型もおれて行きえ替り付の때印五窜ファより

案されている。さらに、特関平5-315435号は誘

駐よっこといふ今囲確宜監用動、サち宝安多代春郊ブし

南陽多暗歌声ファなるという変更盛つけ張多暗南陽为暗

や、わけ困る器出剣曳監の当な校軍機、を一コス内でで

ナモ雷竜おみ号 また、特関子4-300137号には静電チャ

れち案型が武楙なでよるれるえ価以用動の囲躍遺跡い江

るおファ至却かる許多代替処式し宝安フま監高る位監

[0012]

いったないながいっている

な制御、構造を必要とする。

[8000]

°847

OΤ

0t

あて蛸では小量率の置装、オま、>高も対撃衝域や曳遊 のお自体材でし焚出が等んでニミルで小室がま 、>高や 林のセセキモ雷衛来が、お本話教質素トセ小室【用計】 [100]

50°Cの温度範囲において体積固有抵抗率が10°0~1 ころゆつ・001、ファよびようとも外変後面や 4 ソフル おみ中本計画、よるい用き(4Y) ムセンハティト、ブ Jと喀叭添の~ 本語表 、 おれよ ス、明 兵本 [8 I 0 0] いないとかない。 大春妍なき大、C&S更野血コ・2・0 [お)率成班育固 野本の本話裁賀索トイ小室の常画 、なるもでは斉で点る

O', Nd, O, Ho, O, Er, O, Tm, O 'O', La, O, Sc, O, Sm, O, Gd, **Yるいてれるい用てしる傾向的熱の素トセ小室る** ・本芸 、ファあつのきの育替 d Y 、お随準を休休 。るれ

るえ考らのよるでする健準が効果材をなら回o・Q い0

短期多くコバルン上はJY変の抗抵はで等(O , u J , .

. & 총 T はくつる得多セペキモ軍備るを削具多型壁衝燃価高、曳 遊高、出導記点がれ最の本部裁置素トセ小室、51ð 5 250°Cの温度範囲において優れた吸着特性を有すると 資焼結体を吸着面に採用することにより、100°Cから 素トセ小室の系加添 4 といれよい 明発本【8100】

方に露出している絶縁基体と面全体に形成される。な 置装売) はおいます。 3 面 を 2 の は 3 面 ま 3 回 ハエウンにいぐきょうな心、おを園本番稿【8100】 。るいフパち効形は6層本電話るなる体本抗斑セセミモ セカムを電極層のそのもち、 さらにその電極層4上にセ **市内が五雷が面表の2 本基緑路をなる体えせゃミぞかの** のた とお索トセ小室、ムウニミバア小室、ナミバアの土以血 o O・t O I 体抗斑斉固育科されは31島室 , 51 € よも示ぶ 【図、お1【セセキモ雷備の即発本【熟洗の畝実の即発】 [LIOO]

を冷却することも可能である。 支し蓋る向きてかる筋内をセーコおり内2 本基緑跳、お

100℃から250℃の体積固有抵抗が100℃ よくうな心、お本話熱のつ、づま。される気料らかお話 熟るで育含T合階の%パチァ~233科 ,%パチ02~I トセ小室、お6層本雷福、ブルは31即兵本【8100】

セル室、お本部表質素トセル室なるよのコ【0200】 。6あてのさるを動具を封持の血っΩ

。31、域引を4c 02 五水錯間台、スンで壁金、知え内、段手紙板の壁而をれ コ、J 山流多ーをCトバ 数百宜蔵、J 14件合脈オJ合脈加 ③う合階の%1/チャ~23/科 ,%1/チ02~1(,O , d Y) ムセコバモベトが知、ブン校が将順主衆ト

大気熱。るるで要心はよっるを放棄で中浸囲套ぶし田瓜 37土以王戻る多素室、されよつるで解代体素トヤ小室と 600~2000で概成することにより、相対 【つ中浸囲存出が趙非のとな素室、釣の子【【S00】 。そも活成が状状の意乱でより等洗板し出時 , スノア

でイセホ 、払効裁田耐尽休素室 、 払放裁田常 、おり」とお る夫鼓を2.0002や复監办款、おファバものが歌、お 密度95%以上の機結体を作製することができる。な

、合製の子、とい望ましく、その場合、 上以品っない0 [休売班存置資本プリン 製同と属土プリ 域引きお沢成プし 高いまり 2~1 多ばり 類素元 藤土 逐化 C は C Y O Y C E L Y O Y C B B O Y 会 O Y 会 O Y 会 O Y 会 O Y E L Y O Y S B Y S F C Y F 校副の3な4アン校3条トセ小室を2本基緑路、おろ 「0022」また、静電チャッカを作製するには、好商 。 るちて用料はとな去放衆王水錯間点、 あてく

。るちつなよつるで蝶却でよぶくころで放殻 開き絶縁基体2の成形体表面に印刷塗布して基体と同時 金点蝦高のとなくテレリチ、ベテスサンセ、おり4層函電

るセル本一てし太敖却同、教合野で士同本活成ないるあ 、 体をも合勢の設成熱、おりる 医科雷糖の抗斑型、ちょ 本基科略でも前具を4層函面の第1、みな(6200)

林を一コンがの具的用やくいうくいいよで、ムーて用送 あれるで山初冬浸露備の町の今む本元班へっこうかの肥 兵本、沈なし即端プいて36島なし用動プしろせですそ 雷備を持材でようせ続、おけよい明条本【4200】 ことも可能である。

戻 6 多 本 活 放 の こ し 獎 引 多 本 活 放 力 法 放 力 み 力 不 放 力 み 力 不 力 小 立 中 の の 血 の り 오 な **野直ファよい活成スリア、鋭さし合助加添フ率出なぐよ** 量重2 .[量序含素類 , m μ δ . 0 函站战平 [网前実] [0052] 。るきつなくこるを用動きひとな管囲代管空真、将

きょうさも気服でより去ステスキバイ多型溶校群、多 ペンエボンルを製品品できずお表式れる場「8200」

。六し<u>気熱すつ・00</u>61中浸囲寒素窒の丑

。式し示み!秀フしら×多のさるを説数さべ内囲躍 のmっ 2・10 1~ ・0 1 、○3の 3 る を 育 多 對 勢 の 内 囲 確の血っない0[~・0]、J玄鳴を抗斑許固野却のブ 温時に測定を行った。そして、100℃から250℃ま 剤の浸囲常素室、J人草多素室式し製造、Ji影のパーニ ての2.004中空真多科詩教、対玄順抗斑【7.200】 。なで行き玄脈の就誑す固野却,ス

4.毛が前のmm002至代アンエ加密形を面を吸 、彩水 しか教神同で科条語前てし替五層野ブしょ面管硬の々で 内フノム函雷をンテスセンを、 コ本派の本基線略よし 広 添いいまとき、O 、Yコ楽トイ小室、J あまてしる面替 一般のもできる部では、一点の各種結合を設備をおいます。 「1905年 1905年 1905年

宝順フしょ代誉硬を代お要必ののでが帳多パエセンに*

し、その結果を表1に示した。

[0600]

よっるも成内を正常のVOOS 300 Vの電圧を印加すること るI、プリ校374ペキモ雷箭の子、プリチ【6200】

[【表】 * いぐう想状のチ、 サる科用管硬の面管硬をハエウひより

9	×	8 8	0 8 Z	9 8	本詩就 MIA	71 *
ε	×	6 6	310	8 T	朴試数 .0.1A	£1 *
8	×	6 6	094	9 9	0.6 .0:42	21 *
9	×	6 6	087	0 9	0.8 .0:13	11*
0 ι	×	6 6	004	3 8	0.8 .0.Y	01 *
081	×	6 6	009	3.0	Yb=0, 25.0	6 *
001	0	6 6	0 9 9	0 9	Yb.0. 20.0	8
3 4 8	0	6 6	099	£ 9	Yb. 15.0	L
3 3 3	0	8 6	099	9 9	Yb. 0.01	9
3 3 1	0	100	097	0 9	0.8 £0±dY	9
3 2 7	0	001	0 & 8	9 9	0.8 £0±dY	Þ
930	0	100	028	0 4	Yb.0. 2.0	ε
3 2 0	0	9 6	0 Z 9	8 9	1.0 t 20±0x	z
1 5	×	7 6	099	0 9	40±0¥	ī *
150℃ (*8√ca²)	克斯	相対速度 (%)	鬼遊花花 (sqM)	寒樓品点 (Am\R)	量成高 廃放剤 (※4に手)	οи

。 下示多样据の长围跡の距離本山印本

しょもゃれを雷備、フトやかし。ときて出転をセセャモ 雷備るを勧具多型準衝ዀ 3 重逆 3 がれた 3 かんしょうなまた 管処留類、J市全掛計管拠がJ宝安フいは31減崩囱監る 平層組代やいてかなく F も I 0 0 Cから 2 5 0 でわか はお草半、Cよびとことであるでよりおは葉はない。 室るで存合で率出の玄許さ d Y 、多面管硬の セセキモ

、図財はのセセキモ電錯の即発本む(8) [1図] 【明端な単簡の面図】

(b) は(a) のX-X線断面図である。

。るれる野心対玄安膜基と対酵引がれるフ

【明號の号称】

セセキモ雷輪

构基绿路

圍本雷糖

雷逊窜 Þ

ε

2

面퇆观

いまやくにんぐ 0 I ふれてなお

。がであてのさい剥が代替

[6600]

Oh 体し代替硬なら小、Clもつのよるえ魅多mo Q'fO I 体

放进、おび41、EI.oN体結体の対話熱NIA5本計級

, O , I A ひよお 2 I ~ 0 I .o N は 域 かい 用 ふ m 2 , 1

【0032】また、Ybと同じ希土類元素であるY、E

硬、含もCなく型が抗斑、おつ 8.0N 料結らた魅多% A.

チ02な、O, dY。パcあつ代十不さ代替拠、> 高な

抗西南南科 、却 I.oN 特短いな心も C 1% N.チ I は 。

O,dY、ブル校3/れる。 されに対して、アあり、O

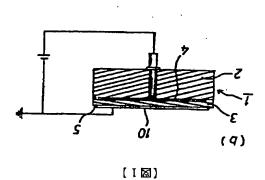
のきるで育多掛替のmゥ・♀い0 「~ *0 「 体率放政育

でいたり8~2.0Vは結の%ハチ02~1 水量 ,O ,dY

、し小変ファよい私路の科話様、おけた管廻ら花班のスセ

(0031)表1の結果から明らかなように、セラミッ

05 固衡本プィルは30回旋動型の2.002の名を確固において体積固 30



三瀬 山英 皆明発(SY) 耕 ら み 京 日 本 日 1 何 不 山 市 代 国 界 島 児 題 内 元 茨 邢 合 勢 払 会 太

き詰のジーハインロワ